THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, November 8, 1802.

Method of Education in the Times of Chivalry.

EVERY youth of noble extraction, the ſon of the pooreſt as well as of the moſt wealthy baron, was taken, at ſeven years of age, out of the women's hands, and removed from his paternal ſeat to the caſtle of another knight, where he was to be trained up to the profeſſion of chivalry under the rigid commands of ſtrangers, at a diſtance from the effeminate habits produced by parental endearments. In quality of a page, he waited on the knight, his lady, and gueſts, at their entertainments; attended them on a journey, or at the chace; accompanied them in their walks and viſits; and, when occaſion required, was ready to go on their errands, and execute their commiſſions.

The intervals, when he was not employed immediately in any of theſe ſervices, were devoted to bodily exerciſes, to fit him betimes for that hardy and laborious profeſſion for which he was intended. In the reviews of the knights and ſquires, he ſaw the game of war played on a ſmall ſcale. Bye and bye, he learned to ſhoot with a bow, to manage the ſling, to defend places and ways which were aſſailed by his companions. Above all, his inſtructors were anxious to impreſs on his heart ſuch a character as would reflect luſtre on his future rank. Ardent devotion to God, veneration for the lofty ſpirit of chivalry, and reſpect for the female ſex, were carefully impreſſed on his mind. Virtue and good manners, courteous behaviour, elegant carriage, and propriety of demeanour, were inculcated both by precept and example. Religion and gallantry were intended to form the principal features of his future character.

After a courſe of ſeven years preparation, when he had now reached the fourteenth year of his age, he was accompanied by his parents to the altar, there to be admitted to the uſe of arms.

The prieſt took from the altar a belt, which was placed there for the purpoſe, and, after having conſecrated it with his bleſſing, girded it around the young warrior, and ſent him, adorned with this badge of his new order, to undergo his probation as a ſquire. Here was the ſchool in which he was to be fitted for a higher elevation.—From the example of the older ſquires, he learned to obey; and every other neceſſary inſtruction he found in an intercourſe with the world. From this time, he was admitted to confidential circles, and received into companies; and by this means had every opportunity he could deſire of cultivating his mind and taſte. He now acted in a more extended province.

According to their mental and bodily powers, their activity and dexterity, the elegance of their addreſs, and graceſulneſs of elocution, the ſquires had the ſeveral departments allotted to them in their attendance on the knight and his lady. Their offices were the care of the ſtable and equipage of their lord, diſcharging the ceremonies of a banquet, a ball, and the other ſplendid enjoyments that give variety to tranquillity. When any knightly enterpriſe, ſuch as a quarrel of honour, or a tournament, called his maſter to arms, the ſquire was ever ready at his back to yield him aſſiſtance. The bodily recreations of the young ſquires were frequently exchanged for ſuch feats as riding at the ring on horſeback with lances, and ſuch other exerciſes as ſerved for preparations to the art of war, while, at the ſame time, they rendered them ſtrong, active, and alert. During their term of ſervice in the quality of ſquires, the ſpirit of chivalry ſank deep into their ſouls. A long probation of obedience and deference broke the fierceneſs of their hearts, and wore off the barbarous rudeneſs of the times. Their frequent converſation with ſtranger knights, who had often traverſed half the world through a ſeries of dangerous adventures, enriched their minds with a knowledge of men and of the world.

Their intercourſe with the female ſex, and the frequent offices of deep reſpect which they performed towards them, accuſtomed them to gallantry and devotion, and rendered their hearts ſoft and tender, though ſheathed in ſteel and iron. Their preſence at the knightly combats of their lords again cheriſhed a ſpirit of dauntleſs courage and heroiſm in danger.—This diſcipline, which rendered their minds at once heroic and gentle, finiſhed the education of theſe pupils of towers and caſtles; and, after ſeven years more of ſuch exerciſes, they were now, at the age of one-and twenty, declared capable of entering on the duties of knighthood. Some of them, however, voluntarily remained, during their whole lives in the quality of ſquires to ſome renowned knight, who was graced with every virtue of ſpirit and heart, that could adorn a perfect knight; and, in this caſe, the high and ſacred oath which they took on being dubbed knights,

knights, amidſt the pomp of many religious ceremonies, ſerved to confer a ſuperior ſanctity on themſelves.

Before their admiſſion to the illuſtrious order of knighthood, they ſwore at the altar—always to ſpeak the truth, and maintain the right; to protect religion, its miniſters, and temples; to aſſert the cauſe of the weak and helpleſs, of the widow and orphans; to be the guardians of chaſte women, and their good name; and alſo to perſecute infidels. This oath was an epitome of the morality of knighthood; the foundation of the ſacred reſpect paid to a knight's word and truth; the fountain of his courteſey and gentle demeanour. To preſerve his own honour unſpotted, no complete knight permitted himſelf to be guilty of any injuſtice at home, as the umpire of his equals, and the judge of his vaſſals; or to commit any action in the field, that was inconſiſtent with the laws and practice of war. On their return from the field, each gave a faithful and accurate account for the information of heralds and framers of eſcutcheons of whatever had happened, the fate of the fortunate as well as the unfortunate; the feats of the valiant, and the flight of the coward: they concealed nothing from poſterity, that could ſerve to inflame their courage, or to give them confidence in ſimilar adventures. Hence, honour and a love of truth, humanity, and gentleneſs, ſhot forth amidſt the fierceneſs, valour, and dauntleſs heroiſm of the age, and produced that ſtrange mixture of character which was peculiar to chivalry.

CHARACTERS.

THE landholder or merchant ſhall expend half his fortune in carrying a conteſted election; and, when he has carried it, ſhall rarely attend in the houſe, ſhall no more venture to ſpeak there than if he were a novice in the ſchool of Pythagoras, ſhall never think of thoſe principles and relations, according to which the legiſlature for his country ought to proceed, ſhall gain no enviable diſtinction, ſhall feel no peculiar happineſs, ſhall derive no clear emolument from the ſtation which he has beggared himſelf to attain and to preſerve. This man has ſurely not done more wiſely than if he had been bidding at an auction for a Queen Anne's farthing, inſtead of canvaſſing for election into parliament.

A youth without fortune opens his eyes on the ſcenes of ſplendid, gay, and luxurious life in London. He becomes ambitious of greatneſs; he ſighs for the means of ſuch ſenſual gratifications as are in faſhion; he longs to cut a daſh in gay life. With the view of thus at length attaining the height of his wiſhes, he haſtens to India, or to ſome other diſtant land, to make his fortune. There, ſteady to his firſt purpoſe, he ſacrifices all

the conſiderations of health, of a good conſcience, of a fair reputation, of liberal and rational enjoyment of the preſent bleſſings in his lot, to the care of accumulating wealth, with which he may one day purchaſe all that oſtentatious pomp, and that ſumptuous luxury, which firſt dazzled his imagination and ſeduced his heart. His purpoſe is accompliſhed; and he is rich to the utmoſt wiſh of avarice. Having made his fortune, he returns to enjoy it. Houſes, carriages, country-ſeats, a young wife, beauteous, gay, and faſhionable, all the luxury of the table, all the pride of attendance, all the joys of the opera, the theatre, the route, the maſquerade, the gaming-table, and the watering-places, are now at his command. For theſe he laboured, and ſpeculated, and extorted, and hoarded. He can command them; and he will have them. His deſire is, no longer to ſet bounds to his expence or to his enjoyments. But it will not do. His health is broken; his recollections are painful; his charming wife married his opulence, not himſelf; avoids his preſence, or maliciouſly ſtrives to teize him to death, and is impatient to enjoy his fortune without the incumbrance of ſuch a huſband. His appetites have no longer the keenneſs of early youth. Even the gratifications which his vanity might find in ſplendour and expence are loſt in the ſecret conſcioufneſs of the bitter diſappointment of his other hopes of joy. He finds that, in the acquiſition of wealth, by ſuch means for ſuch an end, he has been in fact purchaſing a braſs farthing at the expence of thouſands of pounds.

That lovely young woman of ſeventeen years, with twenty thouſand pounds to her fortune, how impatient ſhe is to have a huſband! How many fortune-hunters flutter about her! Is it he, the moſt rakiſh and unprincipled of them all, that ſhe prefers? She thinks herſelf the moſt miſerable of human beings, that ſhe cannot this moment eſcape to his arms. But the time ſhall come. The vigilance of her guardians will at leaſt be eluded. Herſelf, with her fortune, ſhall become the prize of her lover. Ah! then, how will ſhe find, that ſhe would have done better to purchaſe even but a Queen Anne's farthing with her whole twenty thouſand pounds!

And pray, my lady ducheſs, was your management laſt ſeaſon greatly better, when, by your routes and your balls, your grand dinners, and your elegant *dejéunées*, your expences at the gaming table, and the coſt of your eſtabliſhment, you conſumed all your lord's ready money, and ran him deep in debt with every tradeſman, without one hour of genuine joy to yourſelf, and with the ruin of your health and beauty, which neither doctor nor watering-place has been ſince able to repair? Ah no! You were all the while paying pounds upon pounds for counters and for farthings.

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We all in our turns, and each in his own peculiar way, make, in reſpect to the principal concerns of human life, juſt as bad bargains as that made by him who paid his 750l. for a Queen Anne's farthing. But when our attention is, by any ſuch incident as this, particularly fixed upon the folly of valuing any thing otherwiſe than by its relation to the real uſes of life; we ſhould not content ourſelves with making the remark in a general way, or with applying it in gay ridicule to ſome particular in the conduct of one or other of our neighbours. Let every one for himſelf ſeriouſly reflect how often he has been deluded by the ſemblances of things, has purſued ſhadows as if they had been the moſt precious realities, has purchaſed idle toys at an expence due only to objects of the deareſt value. Let every one examine what are the ends he ſeeks by his preſent toils and cares; and if he cannot unambiguouſly aſſure himſelf, that his objects are ſuch as he can purſue without foregoing that preſent happineſs which is to be found in the conſciouſneſs of the performance of duty; if he cannot aſſure himſelf, that in their attainment he ſhall attain to new perfection in knowledge and virtue; then let him inſtantly bid them farewell!

Deſcription of the Lakes of Killarney, with ſome Remarks on the State of Ireland.

KILLARNEY itſelf is a pretty town, lying under a ridge of mountains. With reſpect to the lakes of Killarney, you hire a boat at Roſs Caſtle, which ſtands on the edge of the lake, (with muſic if you think proper): we took in our boat two men, the one played on the violin, the other on the Iriſh bagpipe; they performed well, and gave us any tune we deſired. When we reached the upper lake, the whole was like a ſcene of enchantment. A caſcade falling from a mountain called Turk, is one of the fineſt objects the lakes furniſh: it is covered almoſt to the top with foreſt trees; the caſcade wildly ruſhes in about ten diviſions down, through a wide fiſſure it has made in the courſe of ages, making a tremendous noiſe in its fall, filling the ſpectator with delight and admiration. Echo on the upper lake is cauſed by an amphitheatre of mountains: on the blowing of a horn, the ſounds are multiplied and reiterated to an inconceivable degree. A ſingle horn, when ſounded, produces a kind of concert in effect, multiplied into as many inſtruments as there are echoes; theſe mellowing in their tones from the original note in the leading inſtrument to the dying cadencee of the laſt repetition, mingle together in a wild but harmonious confuſion, affording the moſt delightful ſpecimens of natural muſic, and preſent to the eye the idea of enchantment. One of the mountains ſurrounding this romantic ſpot is called the Eagle's Neſt,

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riſing 2000 feet above the lake: here the king of birds ſecurely builds the neſt, its perpendicular height forbidding man or beaſt to ſcale its ſummit. Nothing can appear more wild or majeſtic. The effect of this ſcenery is much heightened by the hourly revolutions in the face of the heavens; the vaſt volumes of the clouds rolled together from the Atlantic, (only two miles diſtant) reſt on the ſummits of theſe mountains, and the different effects of light and ſhade traverſing the lakes in ſucceſſion, as the bodies above float acroſs them, exhibit the variety of day and night almoſt at the ſame moment. The miſts interpoſing their dull yet tranſparent coverings to the view, raiſe deſires for a clearer proſpect; the wandering vapours flitting from cliff to cliff, as if in ſearch of the clouds from which they ſtrayed, amuſe and intereſt the eye with their varieties and irregular motions. All ſeems enchantment! ſublime and beautiful! At the top of one of the mountains, called Mangerton, is a lake, ſo deep, as never yet to have been fathomed

We quitted theſe charming ſcenes with regret, proceeding on our journey towards Cork, the road to which lying over a very mountainous diſtrict, bare barren, covered only with heath, not a cottage for five or ſix miles together, nor any thing to be ſeen but cattle feeding here and there, and now and then meeting a few higlers with horſes bearing firkins of butter, eagerly enquiring the time of day as we paſſed. A lonely dreary way till you approach Cork, of which we had a delightful view in deſcending a high hill on the road from Killarney.

The roads throughout Ireland are upon the whole much better than we expected them. The poſt-boys are a kind of ſavages: for be it man, woman, or child in the way, if they get not aſide, over them they drive without ceremony. The ſouth-weſt of the iſland appears more fertile than the northern part: the ſoil is richer; but the inhabitants, though they are better looking in the face, and not quite ſo deſtitute of covering as in the north, evidently prove that there are but two claſſes of ſociety in Ireland, the rich and the poor—and the poor are poor indeed! What I chiefly lamented to ſee, was the many old people (moſtly women) by their wretched appearance in a ſtate of ſtarvation, depending on the caſual relief and charity of ſtrangers; for at every city, town, or village, the moment the chaiſe ſtopped, directly it was ſurrounded by theſe miſerable mendicants, ſome of whom we were under the diſagreeable neceſſity, for want of change, to ſend away without relief. It is a rarity here to get ſight of half a guinea (much leſs a guinea), ſilver, or even halfpence, except bad ones. Old ſilver (or leſs pure metal) beat flat and cut round to the ſize of a ſhilling, is the general currency; theſe bad ſhillings and bad copper were now and then given us in change on our journey northward; but ſince we quitted Dublin for Limerick, Killarney, &c. no change in ſpe-

cie was at all to be got, nothing but paper, nine ſhillings, and three and ſixpenny notes, ſome ſo worn as ſcarcely to be legible, and this is chiefly the circulating medium, even in Cork, unleſs you get a friend to ſearch out a half guinea, a few ſhillings, or pence, as a rarity, or for particular accommodation.

SPECIMENS *of the* STATE *of the* ARTS *in* FRANCE.

ACCORDING to the preſent ſubdiviſion of the year in France, there are at its end five intercalary or complementary days, the firſt of which correſponds to our 18th day of September. Thoſe days are appropriated by the government, among other things, to an exhibition of articles of French produce in all the arts of manufacture. No ſpecimen is thus admitted, which has not been previouſly approved as worthy by a jury of the department in which the ſpecimen was made. A national jury is appointed by the miniſter for internal affairs, to decide on the comparative merits of the objects actually admitted into the exhibition. Medals of gold and ſilver are diſtributed to thoſe whom the national jury determines to have adorned the exhibition with the beſt ſpecimens. Beſides, it generally happens that the exhibitors ſell the articles which they produce in the exhibition with great profit to perſons who have opportunity there to inſpect them. We ſhall enumerate a few of the articles, which have been admitted into the laſt exhibition. Our deſign in doing this, is to render the manufacturers and artiſts of this country duly aware, with what zeal and induſtry the French now labour to excel them in their reſpective arts, and thus to gain the preference over them in the markets.

From the department of the Lower Meuſe, Meſſrs. Clermont, of the town of Vaels, have ſent three cuts of fine broad cloth, made of Spaniſh wool, the quality of which appears to be admirable. Thoſe gentlemen are already famous for their manufacture of fine woollen goods, of which they are accuſtomed to export largely to Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Portugal, and Poland.

Mr. Vanhoof of Moll, in the department des Deux Nethes, has ſent a piece of blue cloth, ſuch as is uſed in clothing the troops, of extraordinary ſtoutneſs of texture, and wonderfully low in price.

At Carcaſſonne, in the department De l'Aude, are woollen manufactures, which work chiefly for the Levant market. Of theſe Mr. Thoron-Paſcal has ſent ſeveral ſpecimens, under the names of firſt londrins, ſecond londrins, and mahonts, which both in price and quality are thought fit to obtain a preference over our Engliſh goods in the markets to which they are ſent. Paſcal makes a particular ſort of theſe goods, which are known, and very eagerly bought in the countries of the Turkiſh empire, by the name

name of Paſcals. Before the revolution, the manufacturers of Carcaſſonne had conſiderably hurt the reputation of their goods in the Levant market by the knaviſh ſlightneſs of the texture, and the frauds with which they uſed to make up orders. It is their preſent ambition to efface that imputation.

Mr. Charles Pictet of the department du Leman, and of the city of Geneva, has ſent a piece of flannel, made of the coarſer parts of ſome wool of Merino ſheep. The ſame gentleman obtained laſt year a ſilver medal for ſome beautiful woollen ſhawls, which he ſent to the exhibition.

From Mazamet and Caſtres, in the department of Tarn, have been ſent a variety of ſpecimens of woollen goods, the manufactures of Meſſrs. Olombel and of Mr. Guibal.

Mr. Laurence Dufard of Malines, in the department des Deux Nethes, has ſent a hat made of the down of hare-ſkin, without any intermixture of beaver-down, which is uncommonly fine, firm, and beautiful, and which he can afford to ſell for the moderate price of ſixteen ſhillings and eight-pence.

Meſſrs. Maſſon and Devilaire, cotton-ſpinners and dyers at Roanne, in the department of La Loire, have ſent ſpecimens of cotton yarn, both white and dyed, which are thought to be uncommonly excellent. The cotton-works at Roanne were much hurt by the troubles of the revolution. But they have weathered the ſtorm, and are now riſing faſt to a ſtate of the higheſt proſperity.

From Oleron, in the department des Baſſes Pyrenees, have been ſent ſpecimens of cotton yarn and cotton handkerchiefs, the manufacture of M. Lamargue, which are eſteemed very favourable ſamples of French proficiency in the cotton manufacture.

Some good cotton ſtockings have been ſent from the manufactures of Godard and of Larret-Becu at Arras, in the Pas-de-Calais; and ſome fine ſpecimens of cotton yarn from the ſame place.

John Richard Troſtorff of Vaels, in the department of the Lower Meuſe, has ſent ſome ſpecimens of needles. The manufacture in which theſe were made was before the war in a very flouriſhing ſtate. It employs at preſent 150 hands, who make annually twenty-five millions of needles, moſt of which are ſold in Germany.

From Turnhont, in the department des Deux Nethes, C. J. Deviſſer has ſent two pieces of ticking of excellent quality.

From the department de La Loire, Thomas Cadet, armourer of St. Etienne, has ſent ſeveral double-barrelled guns, &c. Girin Plotton, of the ſame department, has ſent a variety of locks. Mr. Girard ſends different articles of hardware. Peyret Potton ſends a parcel of knives, and another of forks. A va-

riety of ſaws, and other joiner's tools, are ſent by Meſſrs. Jourjon of St. Etienne.

From the department of the Moſelle, a variety of inſtruments of ſteel of cementation, and bars of that ſteel, have been ſent by different perſons. The ſteel from the forges of Monterpauſen, is eſteemed by thoſe who have ſkilfully examined it, to be of middle quality, between the Styrian and Engliſh ſteel. It is not ſuſceptible of that fine poliſh which Engliſh ſteel takes. But its price is conſiderably cheaper.

Meſſrs. Zeiler, Weiller, and company, have ſent from their glaſs-works, in the ſame department, ſeven dozens of glaſs goblets, with a diverſity of cryſtal vaſes.

Mr. Walter of the glaſs works of Gotzeinbruck, in the ſame department, has ſent a number of caraffs, vaſes, and common glaſſes of the Engliſh faſhion.

Mr. Paul Ultzſchneida has ſent a variety of diſhes of cream-coloured earthen-ware.

Mr. Hener, of Nancy, has ſent alſo tureens, plates, and other vaſes of earthen-ware, of very beautiful manufacture.

Frederick Japy, of Beaucoort, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſends twelve dozens of watch-ſprings, of different ſorts, from twenty-five ſhillings to fifty ſhillings each in price. The inſtruments he uſes in this manufacture are of his own invention, and are wrought by children, old men, and others unfit for other ſorts of labour. In his workſhops he employs more than three hundred hands conſtantly. Every eight days, theſe make three hundred of the ſprings. Mr. Japy, with the aſſiſtance of his ſixteen children, hopes ſoon to be able to ſupply a great part of Europe with this article.

Theſe are ſome of the principal ſpecimens ſhown at the exhibition at Paris, which ended on the 22d of September, the laſt day of the tenth year of the French republic. That exhibition could ſhow nothing very formidably rivalling the manufactures of Britain and Ireland. Yet it is to be wiſhed that we had ſome ſuch national exhibition in London.

ACCOUNT *of the* KNISTENEAUX INDIANS.

[From Mackenzie's Voyages from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans.]

THESE people are ſpread over a vaſt extent of country. Their language is the ſame as that of the people who inhabit the coaſt of Britiſh America on the Atlantic, with the exception of the Eſquimaux, and which continues along the Coaſt of Labrador, and the Gulph and Banks of St. Laurence, to Montreal.

They are of a moderate ſtature; well-proportioned, and of great activity. Examples of deformity are ſeldom to be ſeen among them. Their complexion is of a copper-colour; and their hair black, which is common to all the natives of North America. It is cut in various forms, according to the fancy of the ſeveral tribes; and, by ſome, it is left in the long, lank, flow of nature. They very generally extract their beards; and both ſexes manifeſt a diſpoſition to pluck the hair from every part of the body and limbs. Their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating; their countenance is open, and agreeable: and it is a principal object of their vanity, to give every poſſible decoration to their perſons. A material article in their toilettes is vermillion; this they contraſt with their native blue, white, and brown earths, to which charcoal is frequently added.

Their dreſs is, at once, ſimple and commodious. It conſiſts of light leggins, reaching near the hip; a ſtrip of cloth, or leather, called Aſſian, about a foot wide, and five feet long, the ends of which are drawn inwards, and hang behind and before, over a belt tied round the waiſt for that purpoſe; a cloſe veſt, or ſhirt reaching down to the former garment, and cinctured with a broad ſtrip of parchment faſtened with thongs behind; and a cap, for the head, conſiſting of a piece of fur, or ſmall ſkin, with the bruſh of the animal as a ſuſpended ornament: a kind of robe is thrown, occaſionally, over the whole of the dreſs, and ſerves both night and day. Theſe articles, with the addition of ſhoes and mittens, conſtitute the variety of their apparel. The materials vary, according to the ſeaſon; and conſiſt of dreſſed mooſe-ſkin, beaver prepared with the fur, or European woollens. The leather is neatly painted; and fancifully worked, in ſome parts, with porcupine quills, and mooſe-deer hair: the ſhirts, and leggins, are alſo adorned with fringe and taſſels; nor are the ſhoes, and mittens, without ſomewhat of appropriate decoration, worked with a conſiderable degree of ſkill and taſte. Theſe habiliments are put on, however, as fancy or convenience ſuggeſts; and they will ſometimes proceed to the chace, in the ſevereſt froſt, covered only with the ſlighteſt of them. Their head-dreſſes are compoſed of the feathers of the ſwan, the eagle, and other birds. The teeth, horns, and claws, of different animals, are alſo the occaſional ornaments of the head and neck. Their hair, however arranged, is always beſmeared with greaſe. The making of every article of dreſs is a female occupation; and the women, though by no means inattentive to the decoration of their own perſons, appear to have a ſtill greater degree of pride in attending to the appearance of the men, whoſe faces are painted with more care than thoſe of the women.

The female dreſs is formed of the ſame materials as thoſe of the other ſex, but of a different make and arrangement. Their ſhoes are commonly plain, and their leggins gartered beneath the knee.

knee. The coat, or body-covering, falls down to the middle of the leg, and is faſtened over the ſhoulders with cords; a flap, or cape, turning down about eight inches, both before and behind, which is agreeably ornamented with quill-work and fringe: the bottom is alſo fringed; and fancifully painted, as high as the knee. As it is very looſe, it is incloſed, round the waiſt, with a ſtiff belt, decorated with taſſels, and faſtened behind. The arms are covered to the wriſt with detached ſleeves, which are ſewed as far as the bend of the arm; from thence they are drawn up to the neck, and the corners of them fall over behind as low as the waiſt. The cap, when they wear one, conſiſts of a certain quantity of leather, or cloth, ſewed at one end: by which means, it is kept on the head; and, hanging down the back, is faſtened to the belt, as well as under the chin. The upper garment is a robe like that worn by the men. Their hair is divided on the crown, and tied behind; or, ſometimes, faſtened in long knots above the ears. They are fond of European articles, and prefer them to their own native commodities. Their ornaments conſiſt, in common with thoſe of all ſavages, in bracelets, rings, and ſimilar baubles. Some of the women tatoo three perpendicular lines, which are ſometimes double: one, from the centre of the chin to that of the under lip; and one parallel, on either ſide, to the corner of the mouth.

Of all the nations which I have ſeen on this continent, the Kniſtenaux women are the moſt comely; their figure is generally well proportioned, and the regularity of their features would be acknowledged by the more civilized people of Europe. Their complexion has leſs of that dark tinge, which is common to thoſe ſavages who have leſs cleanly habits.

Theſe people are, in general, ſubject to few diſorders. The lues venerea, however, is a common complaint; but it is cured by the application of ſimples, with the virtues of which they appear to be well acquainted. They are alſo ſubject to fluxes, and pains in the breaſt; which ſome have attributed to the very cold air which they inhale: but I ſhould imagine, that theſe complaints muſt frequently proceed from their immoderate indulgence in fat meat, at their feaſts; particularly when they have been preceded by long faſting.

They are, naturally, mild and affable: as well as juſt in their dealings, not only among themſelves, but with ſtrangers. They have been called thieves; but, when that vice can with juſtice be attributed to them, it may be traced to their connexion with the civilized people who come into their country to traffic. They are, alſo, generous and hoſpitable; and good-natured in the extreme, except when their nature is perverted by the inflammatory influence of ſpiritous liquors. To their children they are indulgent, to a fault. The father, though he aſſumes no command over them, is ever anxious to inſtruct them in all the

preparatory qualifications for war and hunting; while the mother is equally attentive to her daughters, in teaching them every thing that is conſidered as neceſſary to their character and ſituation. It does not appear, that the huſband makes any diſtinction between the children of his wife, though they may be the offſpring of different fathers. Illegitimacy is only attached to thoſe who are born before their mothers have cohabited with any man by the title of huſband.

It does not appear, that chaſtity is conſidered, by them, as a virtue; or, that fidelity is believed to be eſſential to the happineſs of wedded life. Though it ſometimes happens, that the infidelity of a wife is puniſhed, by the huſband, with the loſs of her hair, noſe, and, perhaps, life; ſuch ſeverity proceeds from its having been practiſed without his permiſſion: for, a temporary interchange of wives is not uncommon; and the offer of their perſons is conſidered as a neceſſary part of the hoſpitality due to ſtrangers.

When a man loſes his wife, it is conſidered as a duty to marry her ſiſter, if ſhe has one; or he may, if he pleaſes, have them both at the ſame time.

It will appear, from the fatal conſequences which I have repeatedly imputed to the uſe of ſpiritous liquors, that I more particularly conſider theſe people as having been, morally ſpeaking, great ſufferers from their communication with the ſubjects of civilized nations. At the ſame time, they were not, in a ſtate of nature, without their vices; and, ſome of them, of a kind which is the moſt abhorrent to cultivated and reflecting man.

When a young man marries, he immediately goes to live with the father and mother of his wife; who treat him, nevertheleſs, as a perfect ſtranger, till after the birth of his firſt child: he then attaches himſelf more to them, than to his own parents; and his wife no longer gives him any other denomination, than that of the father of her child.

The profeſſion of the men is war and hunting; and the more active ſcene of their duty, is the field of battle, and the chace in the woods: they alſo ſpear fiſh, but the management of the nets is left to the women. The females of this nation are in the ſame ſubordinate ſtate with thoſe of all other ſavage tribes: but the ſeverity of their labour is much diminiſhed by their ſituation on the banks of lakes and rivers, where they employ canoes. In the winter, when the waters are frozen, they make their journeys, which are never of any great length, with ſledges drawn by dogs. They are, at the ſame time, ſubject to every kind of domeſtic drudgery. They dreſs the leather, make the cloaths and ſhoes, weave the nets, collect wood, erect the tents, fetch water, and perform every culinary ſervice; ſo that, when the duties of maternal care are added, it will appear that the life of theſe woman is an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of toil and pain. This, indeed,

indeed, is the ſenſe which they entertain of their own ſituation: and, under the influence of that ſentiment, they are ſometimes known to deſtroy their female children, to ſave them from the miſeries which they have themſelves ſuffered.

The funeral rites, like all other ſolemn ceremonials, begin with ſmoking, and are concluded by a feaſt. The body is dreſſed in the beſt habiliments poſſeſſed by the deceaſed, or his relations, and is then depoſited in a grave lined with branches. Some domeſtic utenſils are placed on it, and a kind of canopy is erected over it. During the ceremony great lamentations are made; and, if the departed perſon be very much regretted, the near relations cut off their hair, pierce the fleſhy part of their thighs, and arms, with arrows, knives, &c. and blacken their faces with charcoal. If they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in war, they are ſometimes laid on a kind of ſcaffolding; and I have been informed, that women, as in the eaſt, have been known to ſacrifice themſelves to the manes of their huſbands. The whole of the property belonging to the departed perſon is deſtroyed; and the relations take, in exchange for the wearing-apparel, any rags that will cover their nakedneſs. The feaſt beſtowed on the occaſion, which is—or, at leaſt uſed to be—repeated annually, is accompanied with eulogiums on the deceaſed, and without any acts of ferocity. On the tomb are carved or painted the ſymbols of his tribe; which are taken from the different animals of the country.

(To be continued.)

Singular Habits of the Shark and the Pilot Fiſh.

CITIZEN GEOFFROY, Profeſſor in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, lately read to the Philomathic Society of Paris, a notice on certain habits common to the ſhark, and to the fiſh called the pilot or pilot-fiſh.

An opinion has long prevailed among mariners, that the ſhark has ſubjugated to its dominion a very ſmall fiſh of the *gadus* genus; and that this latter precedes his maſter in their voyages, points out to him ſuch places in the ſea as abound moſt in fiſh, diſcovers, by the track, the prey of which he is the fondeſt, and that, in recompenſe for ſuch ſignal ſervices, the ſhark, notwithſtanding his gluttonous diſpoſition, maintains the relations of peace and amity with ſo uſeful a companion. Naturaliſts, however, always on their guard againſt the exaggerations of voyagers, who could not divine the reaſons of ſuch an aſſociation, have called the fact in queſtion. I ſhall ſhew that this has been done erroneouſly (ſays Citizen Geoffroy): the obſervations that I have made on this ſubject are accompanied with circumſtances ſo much in detail, as have ſcarcely, perhaps, occurred to any one before.

On

On the 6th Prairial, year 6, (continues the profeſſor) I was on board the frigate Alceſté, between Cape Bona and the Iſle of Malta. The ſea was calm, and the ſhip's company began to grow weary of its long duration, when their attention was ſuddenly directed to a ſhark, which they ſaw making towards the veſſel. He was preceded by his pilots, who kept about the ſame diſtance from the ſhark; the two pilots ſhaped their courſe towards the ſtern of the veſſel, viſited it twice, from one end to the other, and, after being ſatisfied that there was nothing of which they could make their booty, they fell again into the track they were proceeding in before. During all their different movements, the ſhark never let them out of ſight, or rather followed them as exactly as if they had been drawing him in a train.

No ſooner was the ſhark eſpied, than one of the ſeamen got ready a large hook, which he baited with a piece of bacon; but the ſhark and his companions had proceeded to the length of 20 metres and upwards, before the man had adjuſted all his preparations; however, at a venture, he threw his lump of bacon into the ſea. The noiſe which the fall occaſioned was heard at a conſiderable diſtance; our voyagers were, it ſeems, aſtoniſhed at it, and ſuddenly ſtopped their courſe: on this the two pilots detach themſelves, and repair to the poop of the veſſel in queſt of information. The ſhark, during their abſence, ſports on the ſurface of the water in a thouſand ſhapes, throws himſelf on his back, replaces himſelf on his belly, dives in the ſea, but always appears again on the ſame ſpot. The two pilots, having got up to the ſtern of the Alceſte, came near the bacon, which they had no ſooner diſcovered than they returned to the ſhark with more celerity than they had advanced. When they reached him, the ſhark was for proceeding on his route; but the pilots, ſwimming, one at his right, and the other at his left, exert all their endeavours to get before him; ſcarcely had they done this, when they return together, and come a ſecond time to the ſtern of the veſſel; they were now followed by the ſhark, who thus, by the ſagacity of his companions, was enabled to diſcover the prey deſigned for him.

It has been ſaid of the ſhark, that he has a very keen ſcent; I noticed with very particular attention, (ſays Citizen Geoffry) what paſſed when he came up cloſe to the bacon. It appeared to me, that he only obtained his information at the inſtant when his guides had, as it were, indicated it to him; then it was that he ſwam with the greateſt velocity, or rather made a ſpring to catch at it.— At firſt, he brought off a piece, without being entangled by the harpoon; but, at the ſecond attempt, the hook pierced into his left lip, and he was taken and hoiſted on board.

It was not until two hours had elapſed, during which I was employed in the anatomy of this ſqualous fiſh, that I expreſſed my

concern at not having ſeen more nearly the ſpecies of fiſh which became thus a volunteer in the ſervice of the ſhark: I was told, however, that it was eaſy to catch it, as it was certain that it had not quitted the environs of the ſhip; and in a few moments after, I had the pleaſure to find one handed to me, which I knew belonged to the pilot or ſanfire tribe, as the mariners call it, and to what is called the gaſteroſteus ductor, by naturaliſts.

It would undoubtedly be curious (adds Citizen Geoffroy) to examine what intereſt could induce two animals, ſo different in their organization, their ſize, and their habits, to form this kind of aſſociation. Does the pilot feed on the excrements of the ſhark, as Citizen Boſc imagines; and, in order to find ſafety and protection near ſo voracious a ſpecies, can it have impoſed on itſelf the painful duties of domeſticity?

SKETCH *of* PARISIAN FASHIONS.

TWO kinds of new dreſſes are remarked in the moſt faſhionable circles; one is a kind of fold, formed by a white ſhawl, which falls down upon the neck, and diſcovers the hair in the midſt of it: the other is a turban made with a ſhawl, embroidered with ſpots of gold or ſilver, one point of which hangs down on the left ſhoulder. The accompaniments to the firſt dreſs are gold pins, in the ſhape of arrows, caducea, or lyres, combs with gold or diamonds.

On the 20th ult. at the concert at the opera, out of fifty dreſſed ladies, forty had diamonds, and a great quantity. Inſtead of ſetting fine ſtones or cameos in the centre of the combs, the jewellers place about the middle of the comb a cordon of diamonds. Some have bandeaus or garlands on the hair. Several elegant women exhibit in a ſpiral form, on the locks of hair, cordons of fine pearls.

In the undreſs, veils are ſtill uſed; though the manner of arranging them is the ſame as during the ſummer; yet their union with coloured ſhawls produces quite a different effect. White ſatin and black velvet begin to be uſed for hats—Roſe colour, for the Florence hats, is quite the mode. A few feathers are ſeen. Flowers are placed on the hair, on the left ſide of the hats, and in front of veils. For long ſhawls, the favourite colour is purple. Square ſhawls, of fine cloth, are ſeen, of all colours: the greater part are embroidered only with a flower at the angles. In general, the ſhapes remain low. In the undreſs, many robes are ſeen without tails. The number of large ſleeves is much diminiſhed. Small ſleeves are looped up. White fur is in faſhion, as laſt winter.

Few men are ſeen in *redingottes*, and ſoon that mode of dreſs will denote indigence.

INTE-

INTERESTING TRIAL.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS,

OCTOBER 28, 1802.

A Petition was preſented and read from a lad named Beard, an apprentice, which prayed that he might be diſcharged from the ſervice of Mrs. Gunter, and that part of the money paid with him when he was bound might be returned.

This lad had covenanted with Mr. James Gunter, of Bond-ſtreet, to ſerve him for five years, on condition that he learnt him his buſineſs. He had ſerved with him about ſix months, when Mr. Gunter died; he had, however, remained with the widow ſince that time, which is about eighteen months. The ground upon which he prayed to be diſcharged was, that the covenant was entered into with Mr. Gunter only, and that conſequently he was entitled to be diſcharged, as, by the deceaſe of Mr. Gunter, the ſame was void.

The learned counſel, in ſupport of the petition, cited a caſe where the opinion of the court of King's Bench was decidedly in favour of this application. There was alſo a caſe in MSS. 20 Geo. III. Bixter v. Burfield, in which the deciſion is the ſame.

On the other ſide, the counſel for Mrs. Gunter contended, that he was not entitled to his diſcharge, as the indenture of apprenticeſhip covenanted that the executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, ſhould ſee the terms of it carried into effect, and, conſequently, that he bound himſelf to ſerve out the five years.

The court obſerved, that this was merely a ſecurity on both parts that the terms of the covenant ſhould be abided by; but that it was clear in law that the covenant ceaſed at the time of Mr. Gunter's death; of courſe the lad was at liberty to leave ſervice. With reſpect to the return of part of the premium, they could not interfere.

A HINT.

THOSE who would ſtudy their own character with impartiality ſhould attend to what is ſaid of them, not only by their friends, but alſo by their enemies, and by the world in general. For though our faults and infirmities are ſometimes magnified by malicious miſrepreſentation, it does not often happen, that a man is univerſally blamed for a fault from which he is altogether free.

AN ANECDOTE.

THE celebrated Mr. Garrow, who is extremely thin, was lately examining a miller, who was remarkably fat. He ſaid to the miller. "Why you thrive better in your mill than we do at the bar," noticing the difference of their ſize: "Aye, Sir," anſwered the miller, "I am afraid you don't ſleep enough." "Why not?" ſaid the counſellor. "Why, I take it," replied the miller, "your conſcience an't quite eaſy."

Deſcription of the Stalactitical Bridge at Clermont, in France.

AT Clermont is a natural curioſity, which has been for ſeveral centuries greatly admired. It is in a piece of ground divided, on the one ſide, by a wall from the ſtreet, and bounded on the oppoſite ſide by a rivulet. Between the wall and the rivulet, the ſurface of the ground declines gradually in its level. Preciſely where it is at its greateſt height, there burſts out a ſpring of which the waters are ſtrongly impregnated with iron and calcareous earth. The water from this ſpring falls into the rivulet by a channel, or courſe, which may be ſomewhat more than forty-five fathoms in length. But this water does not now run in its original courſe. That exhibits, at preſent, one maſs of ſtalactitical ſtone, 240 feet long, appearing at its upper end juſt to riſe out of the ground, while, at the other end, it is not leſs than ſixteen feet in height. From its commencement, the breadth is gradually enlarged, till it gains the extent of twelve feet. Along its ſurface is ſtill a gutter, which ſhews the priſtine courſe of the water. All this maſs of ſtone has been depoſited from the waters of the ſpring. Its formation appears to have been continued, till the ſtalactitical mound was raiſed to a height exceeding that of the ſource of the waters. Theſe waters then neceſſarily began to run in a new courſe. There are few or no other places in the world, in which ſuch a mound of ſtone formed by depoſition from water is to be ſeen.

The new courſe for the water is cleared every eight days, to hinder it from being filled up in the ſame manner. The inhabitants of the place, by depoſiting under the water, objects of many diverſities of form, procure incruſtations of the calcareous and ferruginous matter, which perfectly imitate the objects on which they are depoſited. Eggs, ſwallows, ducks, ſnakes, pears, lettuces, &c. of ſtone have been thus procured, and are preſerved as curioſities by the inhabitants of Clermont. No object is more naturally imitated by theſe depoſitions, than a bunch of grapes. Athanaſius Kircher, the Jeſuit, ſpeaks of this ſpring at Clermont, in terms of the higheſt admiration.

Anſwer, by J. Paſcal, of Briſtol, to G. England's Charade, inſerted September 6.

FRIENDSHIP's a noble luſtre of the mind;
But it is rarely we the ſame can find.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from P. Gove, H. Humphreys, T. Whicker, W. Strong, and J. Squance, of Exeter; W. Bickham, jun. and W. Mann, of Aſhburton; W. England, and Juvenis, of Dorcheſter; Recluſe, of Awliſcombe; R. Maſſett, of Saltaſh; John Whittle, of Upway; J. Callaway, of Stalbridge; T. Adey, J. Bloomfield, and J. Lewis, of Poole; Walter; and J. Tremlett, of Newton Abbot.

Anſwer, by J. Paſcal, of Briſtol, to R. Maſſett's Rebus, inſerted September 6.

YOUR rhyme is dark, I needs muſt own,
Yet EMBRYO is thereby ſhown.

§ We have received the like anſwer from W. Mann, of Aſhburton.

Anſwer, by J. Papſon, of Callington, to C. Mackey's Rebus, inſerted September 20.

ENGLAND's the name, Sir, I've reveal'd,
Which in your rebus you conceal'd.

‖*‖ We have received the like anſwer from W. Strong, of Exeter; William Mann, of Aſhburton; J. Tremlett, of Newton Abbot; and Juvenis, of Dorcheſter.

A REBUS, *by J. Paſcal, of Briſtol.*

A Martyr'd king of England find;
A noble beaſt then bring to mind;
A liquor ſtrong, in common uſe;
And next a Chriſtian name produce;
A place of reſt; a precious ſtone;
And laſt an inſect muſt be known:
If theſe initials you ſelect,
A town in Kent you will detect.

A REBUS, *by R. Berry, Schoolmaſter, Southmolton.*

A City that's in ſcripture fam'd;
A well-known beaſt muſt then be nam'd;
Where Nelſon's valour nobly ſhone;
Where Abercromby's fame was known:
The initials then together frame,
And they'll diſplay a woman's name.

A REBUS, *by John Whittle, of Upway.*

A Foreign plant, gents. you'll diſcover;
And what I am myſelf a lover;
A well-known fiſh you will unfold;
And next a vowel muſt be told;
The god of fruit likewiſe expound;
And laſt a metal will be found:
Theſe few initials right connect,
A Trojan prince they will detect.

POETRY.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

ADDRESS *to* MISS H——.

AH! why advife me to refign,
Fair daughter of the warbling nine!
My liberty again:
And, thoughtleſs of impending fate,
Return, ſubmiſſive to the weight
Of love's inglorious chain.

It muſt not be—my heart has borne
The bitter frowns of Celia's ſcorn,
And now, alas! I find,
That woman's love is but a name—
A faint and tranſitory flame,
As varying as the wind.

Adieu! deceitful ſex, adieu!
No more my paſſion I'll renew,
Or bend to ſervile art,
'Till in ſome nymph, like thee, I trace
The charms of Venus in the face
Of Pallas in the heart.

With ſuch a nymph again I'd ſtray
Thro' gaudy fancy's painted way,
And love's enchanted bow'rs;
Whilſt's faith's bright ſhield our boſoms arm'd,
And truth's unclouded radiance charm'd
The ſummer of my hours.

O'er thee, Parnaſſus, would we rove,
And tune our lutes to ſongs of love,
And deck its burning ſhrine,
With many an aromatic wreath,
Freſh as the morning zephyr's breath,
And ting'd with hues divine.

'Till fortune thus, in ſmiles array'd,
Has all my former cares repaid,
I'll ſhun each beauty's arms;
For many a heart, with pride replete,
Skill'd in the mazes of deceit,
Lies hid beneath their charms.

Thus oft at night, the vapour's fire
Allures to bogs of fatal mire,
Some traveller forlorn—
Thus oft the youth that plucks the roſe
Forgets on what a ſtock it grows,
And graſps the hidden thorn.

HILARIUS.

Devon.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

HAPLESS KATE, *the Beggar Girl.*

SHUT not your door, good lady, pray—
O be not ſo unkind!
But ſcreen the child of poverty
From bleak December's wind.
Thick beats the rain along the heath,
Unconſcious of my cruel fate;
Good lady! I am cold as death—
O pity, pity hapleſs Kate.

I once had parents and a home,
But death no ſtate reſpects;
For they are dead, and I muſt roam
Where dubious chance directs.
O who can paint my cares and fears,
When driven from their fond retreat,
With not a friend to dry the tears,
Or ſhare the woes of hapleſs Kate.

Ye moments cheer'd by fortune's ray,
When firſt I ſhar'd their ſmiles,
Remembrance ſtill recalls your ſway,
And oft my care beguiles.
But ſhort, alas! is fancy's maze,
Swift fade the ſcenes my thoughts create,
Chill hunger, partner of my days,
Renews the grief of hapleſs Kate.

No tongue I hear to ſoothe my woe,
Or ſpeak in my defence;
The only friends I boaſt, below,
Are Heav'n and innocence.
O! how I long to quit this ſhore
For that eternal, happy ſtate,
Where fate will throw its ſhafts no more,
Nor winter howl on hapleſs Kate.

Whene'er I tell my num'rous wants,
Dark frowns awake each fear,
For gentle pity ſeldom grants
The tribute of a tear.
Mock not, dear lady, my complaint,
But ſcreen me till the ſtorms abate;
With cold and hunger's pang I faint—
O pity, pity hapleſs Kate!

In vain ſhe weeps, the door is faſt,
The thunders rend the air;
Behold her bleaching in the blaſt,
The victim of deſpair!
Pale as the ſnow, ſhe ſhrieks and dies,
Extended at the portal gate;

" With

" With not a friend to close the eyes,"
Or shed a tear for hapless Kate.

Dock, Devon. HILARIUS.

WELCH MOUNTAIN BOY.

" *He fixed his crow-bar, attached the cord to it, and descended the face of the rock. Busily employed in gathering samphire, the rope suddenly dropped from his hand.*"—
Warner's Walk through Wales.

DARKEST horror thrills me now!
Terror seems to stop my breath:
Over my distorted brow
Runs the chilly damp of death.

Craggy rocks upon my head
Cast a shade of wild despair:
Scenes below me echo dread,
Ah! my yawning grave is there!

Could I seize the waving cord—
(Chance of life or death, indeed!)
Life might be the sweet reward
Of the rash, the awful deed.

Ah! my life I throw away,
If I miss my slender aim;
Then will eager birds of prey
Hover round my mangl'd frame!

Loudly will I call on God,
Ere the dreadful spring I make:
" O my Maker! O my God!
" Help me, for thy mercy's sake!"

Darting forth, he caught the rope
In an agony of joy:
Trembling, he ascended up—
O the raptures of the boy!

The DURATION *of* LOVE.

[From the French of Segur the Elder.]

LOVE is so lenient grown of late,
No sighs or tears he brings;
And lovers now, with happier fate,
Know but his flowers and wings:
Three days behold them pierc'd and blest,
And three days sets their hearts at rest.

Hail, happy times! To love we learn,
From jealous rage secure;
For who so rapid to discern,
What will so short endure?
Or how an opening passion blight,
Self wither'd with a third day's light?

Yet learn not from this pleasing art,
A fond desire to range;
To one alone devote your heart,
Nor idly seek to change:
For still the constant flame we praise,
Which burns eternal—its three days.

Three days! Thrice well arrang'd the scheme,
The first our love to tell;
The next for our success we deem,
The third—for our farewell.
The sage himself might thus unbend,
In three days to begin and end.

Yet think not, from the poet's tale,
He has no heart to give:
He cannot change as fashions fail,
But must for Flavia live:
And when he tunes his fair one's praise,
With him three ages—are three days.

S——E.

To a Friend, on his despising FAME.

WHAT phalanx, when for battle form'd,
Would have its deeds conceal'd from day?
What dauntless hero ever storm'd,
When none could see or tell the fray.

Of those recorded, bold and brave,
How few had shone in arts or arms,
How many fill'd a coward's grave,
Had honour's voice no winning charms.

Then cease to scorn thine honest fame,
What spur so well supplies its room?
By that which empty smoke you name,
We hope even to escape the tomb.

S——E.

On HONOUR.

HONOUR's sought by human kind,
And reigns triumphant in the mind;
But, ah! how many lose the prize
Because true honour they despise;
They seek for honour, deep imbru'd
In widow's tears or human blood;
Forget that warlike honour must
" Eat-in their bloody sword like rust:"
Such honour ne'er shall gain applause
By God's divine and righteous laws;
Where virtue, that celestial maid,
To honour lends her cheerful aid,
There brightest honour may be gain'd,
And lasting glory be obtain'd.

J. JEFFERY.

Washington, Sussex.